

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1788.

THE

NUMBER 9.

IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER,

AND

SATURDAY EVENING'S POST.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by HARRISSON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at Ten Shillings per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gratefully received.

ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.

A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three-Pence.

JULY.

LITTLE after the beginning of this month, many a client's troubles will have an end, and many a lawyer's vexations a beginning; for that terrible persecutor of vintners and victualers, the long vacation, will follow the heels of trinity term, and begin to shew its teeth, treating many of the tons of parchment with empty pockets and small credit, between that and Michaelmas; and there will be great complaints before this month is over for want of trade, and greater for want of money: physicians will follow the gentry as vultures do armies for a prey; the former feeding upon sick bodies, as the latter does upon dead ones.

All sorts of tradesmen will now begin to be more than ordinary civil to their customers, and to use that good breeding towards their neighbours, which is only practicable with them in a long vacation: a vintner shall give you more welcome for a pint of wine than for a gallon in Hilary term; and a milliner shall bring a gentleman a neck cloth and ruffles home to his lodging, without making a word of scruple, or so much as tying him up in a protestation to be civil.

On the 24th begins the dog-days; in which sultry season, the fire-foaming dog-star, with his flammigerous tongue, shall lick up the verdure off the tops of the hills; parch the corn-fields with his hot-livered influence, fear the low vallies, and dye the face of Ceres as tawny as a gipsy.

The gardeners will now be as merry as so many cuckows in March, and bring you the refuse of their fields and gardens to market, in such disguise, that people will buy it up for food, and swallow it as greedily as a sow does a f—nce. Taylors will be thought so knavish in this sharp cucumber season, that scarce any body will send them a bit of work but what they must trust for the doing of it; and a general chain for credit must run thro all trades to support them one by another. He that has money, if he has not the wit to keep it, will have enough ready to borrow it out of his hands, upon large interest, who will never have the honesty to return the principal.

Most of fortune's lucky minions will be gone to the country, so that the town will be very thin of sharpers; and those sharpers very thin that are in the town: also bailiffs and peevishers must take in the waistbands of their breeches, at least a handful to keep them on their hips; for

they will, most of them, become as carion-like by the latter end of the month, as a buck in rutting time.

The married woman, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, will not be able to creep so close to her husband as she would be able to rest for her, till he has put himself into as great a sweat, as if he had drank a treacle posset for his supper.

A FRAGMENT.

AND yet, after all, how vain the pursuits of mankind: perplexed in error, we act in a manner inconsistent even to ourselves; led on by folly or caprice, we devote our purses and our time to render ourselves but more ridiculous; pleasures we find but unsubstantial, and lose the substance by grasping at the shadow.

To what purpose does Avaro apply his immense wealth? Is it to relieve the wants of distress, to dry the tear of sorrow, or ease the weight of poverty and oppression? Be truth the umpire. Possessed of twelve thousand pounds a year, it entails twelve thousand necessities, which link together like a chain. Curfed with the insatiable sin of avarice, every mean artifice is practised by him to accumulate his piles of dirty ore. A spendthrift heir will soon squander the ill-got gains, and prodigality waste what usury amassed.

You are perfectly right, replied I, in regard to the opinion you entertain of friends and mankind in general. Plato says a man may have one friend—he may have more, but he cannot expect it. The insinuations of a sycophant will easily wind themselves round the heart of an easy and open breast; and we often find, that hypocrisy overcomes sincerity; the empty professions and idle promises are greedily swallowed by credulity; but when the trial comes they evaporate in smoke.

Perhaps, said I to myself, that poor wretch who now lays by the road side may be perishing for want; his looks bespeak unutterable anguish, and Misfortune seems to have adopted him her child. I put my hand in my pocket—it drew forth a shilling—'twas the dictates of charity—"Bounteous Heaven shower down its blessings upon you! may the wishes of every good man attend you, and your days be crowned with happiness; though your generous donation has come too late to administer me relief, yet your intention evinces a good heart." "Too late! I cried with the voice of surprize and pity." "Yes too late, for I find life but faintly hover over its seat; a few sands will release me of a weighty load, and I shall then be free from woe, and the persecution of an unforgiving and censorious world; the voice of Calumny will then cease to exercise her tongue;

and Slander though unwilling be silent." "May I request your cause of complaint, and the reason of your pityable situation?" "Pityable indeed (exclaimed he with a weakness of emphasis) yet, sir, strive not to aggravate my miseries by a repetition of what will wound your feelings; the feelings of humanity, I am sure inhabit your breast, and the tale of wretchedness must hurt them." "Far be it from me to lacerate your mental wounds, yet if the recital will not distress you too much—and I strove to raise him." "No sir, let me rest here; this is my last feat; If I can collect strength enough I will relate my unhappy story.

"Born to an affluent fortune, I appropriated it to the assistance of the needy. I deemed it a gift of Providence, and considered my fellow creatures as possessing an equal right to share it in common with me.—You may probably think this an encomium passed upon myself, but truth overcomes diffidence.

"You must be sensible that I found partakers enough of my bounty; my generosity was imposed upon, and that easiness of temper taken advantage of by friends—friends who were so only by name. At the age of twenty four years I married a woman of nearly a similarity of disposition to myself; our days were crowned with felicity, and I then thought my joys complete; she brought me into the world one daughter, but her birth lost me her mother. I was inconceivable for some time at my loss; but reason and philosophy at length calmed the violence of my grief; and I transmitted all my affection to her offspring; on her I placed all my hopes; but, O the instability of human happiness! When she had arrived at her fifth year numbered her with the dead. This stroke, I must own, almost unmanned me, yet I still submitted to the will of the supreme being, for his decrees are just.

"By a neglect to increase it, I soon found my patrimony considerably diminish, and having advanced a considerable sum for the purpose of releasing him from difficulties under which he labored, to one who I thought a worthy man, with only a verbal obligation; his refusing to pay me, reduced me to a state of necessity; his ingratitude hurt me still more than the loss of the sum; but ingratitude is the common retaliation for acts of generosity. My friends now deserted me, and I was convicted of a high crime, heinous in the eyes of a selfish world—the crime of being poor.

"For a long time I resisted the pressing urgency of applying to those who had subsisted on my former bounty; at length, tyrant necessity compelled me to it, but even there the cold hand of charity was closed; the consequence was a refusal of the most trivial requests, and their consolation; the fault lays at your own door.

"Misery now seemed to claim me for her own; yet the consciousness of having acted up to that grand rule of christianity, *Do unto other men as you would they should do unto you*, administered me some gleam of comfort. Since I must die, I have

nothing to charge myself with; though I cannot excite the pity of men, I expect mercy from God. Thus, totally abandoned and turned out of my dwelling, I wandered for three days, I know not where; this is the fifth since I have eat or drank, but I now find my dissolution drawing near—O thou merciful!"—He ceased utterance and expired.

This was an affecting, trying scene—the tears flowed copiously down my cheeks—I indulged them; they were the impulse of sympathy.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAW CASE.

The following remarkable case of an unfortunate Gentleman, who had two fathers and yet ne'er a one, is inserted for the amusement of our readers.

—I SHOULD be glad of the opinion of the learned in the law, upon the following new and to me important question.

My mother was married to her first husband only three weeks, when he was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse. Four weeks thereafter she married a second husband; and exactly eight months and an half after her second marriage she was delivered of me, apparently come to the full time: but prior to my appearance in the world, the second husband died also. Pray which of these two gentlemen was, or ought to have been my father, according to the laws of England?

—Each of them left a small estate. The relations of the first husband has seized upon his estate under pretence that he died without issue: had you been born, say they, the first day of the seventh month after the date of the second marriage, you would have belonged to that marriage; as law has allowed to every mother a short-coming of three months.

Say the relations of the second husband, you shall not have his estate, because the same law allows a mother three months over the nine; therefore had you been born upon the last day of the eleventh month after the first husband's death, you would have been his son to all intents and purposes.

They say further, that supposing the allowance of three months within or over the nine, should be found to strike equally against them both, yet they are at no loss to make good both their claims on a separate ground. Nine months, say they, is fixed by experience as the medium period of a woman's pregnancy, and the law has humanely allowed three months within or over, from a presumption that it is probable she may so far exceed or fall short of the ordinary time: but where, as in the present case, there has been an inference of two lawful husbands, this legal presumption cannot be admitted; and there is no other method of determining the question, but by the natural presumption arising from the ordinary period of pregnancy: and when we attempt to ascertain your father by this rule, we find, that as you were born nine months and an half after the death of the first husband, and eight months and an half after the marriage with the second, the natural presumption for and against either husband being your father is equal. Since then the law will admit you no other father but one or other of these two persons—since you cannot lay claim to any one of them in preference to the other—and since it is impossible you can have two fathers; therefore, you have none at all.

MELCHISEDECK.

BLANKS

Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, May 16.

THIS city was yesterday in universal commotion, on account of some of the most capital houses in the cotton branch having stopped payment. One of them has stopped for upwards of 400,000l. and it is said is under acceptance to the amount of one million; another is 200,000l. deficient, and many inferior houses are involved in this unexpected event, which will also extend to Liverpool, Manchester and other trading towns.

The primary cause of the above disasters was owing to the same avaricious principle which ruined a once eminent banker and Hon. Baronet; namely, the baneful chance of speculation! A monopoly of foreign cotton, which now lays upon hand to an immense amount, has chiefly tended to accelerate this unhappy period, which so materially affects the commercial world, and is likely to be attended with all the mischievous consequences which resulted from the bankruptcy of Mr. For-dyce.

It is curious to observe, that the Emperor of Morocco declares war, against England, because he wants gun-powder. Ten thousand barrels of this article he demands at the price of peace, and no doubt if he perseveres in his demand, he will receive it, though in smaller quantities, and accompanied by ball.

Few people have a perfect knowledge of the despicable navy of this Prince. The whole of it consists of only twenty or thirty row boats, which are small, low vessels of a very slender construction and generally carry 100 or 150 men each. An English ship of the line, with two or three frigates of 36 guns each, are sufficient to destroy his whole armament.

A letter from Paris of late date says, never were military preparations carried on with greater assiduity by most of the powers of Europe, than at the present. Our cabinet has its eye on all sides; nor let it be imagined they are idle in naval or military stores. Yet a new lesson has been learned from some of our neighbours; no parade is made, but every thing conducted on a plan of as great secrecy as possible.

Paul Jones is appointed commander of a Russian Squadron, and is expected in the Mediterranean.

A most elegant fowling piece, and two brace of pistols, curiously mounted, a present from Lord Heathfield to the Dey of Algiers, are preparing at a Gun-smith's in the metropolis, to be shipped for Africa. The expence of the whole is 1000 guineas.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) May 10.

A few days ago, a sloop from this port on her passage to Hispaniola, was driven by the violence of the wind on a sunken rock near the Morant Keys, by which a plank was torn from her side, and she was otherwise much damaged. There not being any spare plank on board, the crew were almost in despair of her preservation, when necessity suggested to them an expedient which was put into immediate practice. The contents of a beef barrel were started, and the slaves and heading applied to the repair of the breach; with this poor but happily successful substitute, and incessant labour at the pumps, the vessel was kept above water till Monday night last, when she fortunately for the poor mariners, reached Port-Royal.

American Intelligence.

S A V A N N A H, June 26.

A letter having been received from Mr. Whitefield (by express) dated in the Indian nation the 15th ult. informing that the Creeks are much disposed for peace, and a conference being held by his honor the Governor in council with the hon. Richard Winn, Esq. superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern department, on the subject of appointing a time and place for holding a treaty with the Creek Indians, agreeable to a resolve of Congress of the 26th of October last, it was unanimously agreed, on the 23th inst. that the said treaty be held on Monday the 15th day of September next, at Mr. Larkin Cleveland's on Togola river, in the county of Franklin.

N E W - L O N D O N, July 4.

The following melancholy accident happened last Wednesday, viz.—A vessel from Ireland with a number of passengers on board, was lying near Fisher's Island, and two boats were ordered on shore laden with materials to erect a tent for their accommodation—one of the boats were deep laden and towed by the other—when they had got within about 20 yards of the shore, the boat that was in tow sunk; the people immediately got hold of the other boat, which was small, and overset or filled her—by this accident Capt. John Chapman, of this city and 6 or 7 passengers, were drowned.

N E W - Y O R K, JULY 12.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 8.

"On Friday last the 4th inst. a very disagreeable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge are:—That the federalists having received the news of the adoption of Virginia last Tuesday evening, proposed having a procession the next day; but on the remonstrance of many of the antifederalists that it would be disagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mortifying to the federalists to observe a party of about fifty antifederalists marching in procession to a vacant lot in the skirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the constitution. The federalists who were then collected, determined immediately to have a procession; and having arranged themselves, began a march through the principal streets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow street in which a Mr. Denison lives (I believe Green-street), when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppose them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with swords, bayonets, clubs, stones, &c. which lasted for some time, both parties fighting with the greatest rage, and determined obstinacy, till at length the antifederalists being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the house of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a second stand, and others into the country for safety. The federalists attacked the house of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which they soon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were severely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is supposed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleasure that I can add that the dispute is since peaceably settled.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am in-

formed that the wounded are twelve feds. and six anti-feds. and among the feds. is a Mr. Graham, badly, tho' not dangerous."

Such is the interesting crisis of public affair, that we learn the THIRTEEN states are represented in Congress. The REPORT of a respectable committee of that honorable body, to whom was referred the ratifications of the new constitution which have been transmitted to them by the several ratifying states, and other important business engross their attention at present.

We learn from Poughkeepsie, that on Monday morning the convention had got through the constitution by paragraphs, and were proposing several amendments as they went along. That after they had thus got through it, Mr. Lansing rose and submitted the following declaration of rights, which he said was intended to be inserted in the ratification.

THAT all freemen have essential rights, of which they cannot by any contract deprive or divest their posterity: among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty.

That all power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the people; and that government is instituted for their common benefit, protection and security.

That in all cases in which a man may be subjected to a capital or infamous punishment, no one ought to be put to his trial unless on an indictment by a grand jury; and that in all capital or criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with his accusers and witnesses; to produce testimony and have counsel in his defence; and to a fair, public and speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime was committed, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces, in time of actual war, invasion or rebellion); nor ought he to be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

That no person ought to be put in jeopardy of life or limb, or otherwise punished twice for one and the same offence, unless upon impeachment.

That every freeman restrained in his liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, without denial or delay, and to a removal thereof if unlawful.

That in all controversies respecting property, and in all suits between man and man, the ancient trial of facts by jury is one of the greatest securities of the rights of a free people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolate for ever.

That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers, and his property; and that therefore all warrants to search suspected places or to seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person, without specially naming or describing the place or person, are dangerous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

That people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That the militia should always be kept well organized, armed and disciplined, and include, according to past usages of the states, all the men capable of bearing arms, and that no regulations tending to render the general militia useless and defenceless, by establishing select corps of militia, or distinct bodies of military men, not having permanent interests and attachments to the community, ought to be made; and that the militia ought not to be subject to martial law except in time of war, invasion or rebellion; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war only by the civil magistrate in such manner as the laws may direct.

That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted therefrom upon payment of an equivalent.

That the free and peaceable exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, is a natural and unalienable right, and ought never to be abridged or violated.

Extract of a letter, dated Croft-Mills, April 2, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"We are in a perfect state of warfare, which you will see by the following account of unprovoked hostilities, committed by the southern tribes of Indians since my last arrival here. The 17th of January, Messrs Jordan Gibson and Charles Morgan, were shot and scalped in the road between the Locust Land and Bledsoe's Lick, the former was a native of South-Carolina, and about 80 years of age, the latter was late of Virginia, a young man, he lived 13 days and died of his wounds. The 20th of February, a Mr. Martin, and a gentleman from Maryland, whose name I have forgot, was killed and scalped. The 12th of March, Col. James Robertson's son, a young lad, was killed at sugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's station; his head was cut off, carried away, and another lad that was with him taken prisoner. The 20th ult. a party of Indians attacked Col. Isaac Bledsoe's dwelling-house, about 10 o'clock at night, with guns, war clubs, tomahawks and stones; they continued the attack about ten minutes, and then made their escape by moon-light, taking with them two horses that were in the stable, and killed several cows on their retreat—one man only was wounded in the chin. The night following, they visited the Croft, and with malice prepence, being incited by the devil, did then and there feloniously take away all our cavalry, except one little horse that they could not catch, notwithstanding we had put them into an enclosure, adjoining Fort Tuckahoe. About the same time Curtis Williams was killed and scalped, on Mill Creek.—The 26th, Mr. William Montgomery at Drakes-Creek, had 3 sons (small lads) killed and scalped in the field, where they were at work in sight of the house, and their poor mother stood and beheld the tragical scene.—It is my opinion if those cruelties were perpetrated in any other country but this, it would rouse the resentment of a whole nation to chastise such barbarous banditti of inhuman savages. But this mischief is done at present in an obscure corner of America, on the west side of the mountains, and far from government—by the time such news travels 1000 or 1500 miles, and reaches Baltimore or Philadelphia, it will give less emotion and excite less pity than the mere rehearsal of a tragedy that has perhaps been wrote 1000 years ago. However, I think that affairs between those hostile tribes of Indians and us are verging fast to a crisis—we must attempt to extirpate them

shortly—if we succeed, we shall be peaceable and happy; if not, we must give up this country to them, and such of us as may survive, must seek an asylum elsewhere."

Messrs. HARRISON & PURDY,

Please to insert the following in your next paper, and you'll oblige A SPECTATOR.

On Tuesday last, at the Assembly Room, the young gentlemen, under the care of Mr. Hardie, exhibited before a crowded and respectable assembly. They delivered themselves in such a lively, miterly, and graceful manner, that, so far as I have learned, they were honored with universal applause. I must confess, I was so wonderfully charmed with them, that I most sincerely wish, that the reputation of such an eminent teacher, and such deserving scholars, may always be answerable to their merit.—all that I aim at by this paragraph is, to do justice to modest merit. Indeed the pieces they delivered, were, in general, not very humorous, but they were well adapted to display the grandeur and majesty of an Orator.

I cannot forbear indulging myself in this pleasing thought, that a race of orators, will be nursed up in the different seminaries of America, who, I hope, will redound very much to the honor of parents, and teachers, and to the never fading glory of Columbia. And I wish most sincerely to add, they may be honored with the most glorious of all titles—The Fathers of their Country, and the Restorers of its Liberty.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

The following lines, wrote by a truly Federal gentleman, as a motto for the ship-joiners insignia, you will please to give a place in your Poet's Corner, and oblige S. J.

OUR merchants may venture to ship without fear,

For pilots of skill shall the Hamilton steer;
This federal ship shall our commerce revive,
And merchants and ship-wrights and joiners shall thrive;

On the ocean of time she's about to set sail,
Fair freedom her compass, and concord the gale.

ARRIVALS since our last.

Ship Four Friends, Douglass Newry; ship Elizabeth, Gregg, St. Johns; brig Union, Dithon, Port-au-Prince; brig Julianna, Pugsley, Amsterdam; brig Dolphin, Coffin, Whaling Voyage; schooner Columbia, Freneau, Charleston; schooner John and Jane, Potter, Shelburne; schooner Gen. Washington, Mead, Wilmington; schooner Betsey, Leeds, Richmond; sloop Constant Packet, Thompson, Charleston; sloop Industry, —, do. sloop Sally, Lacey, Shelburne; sloop Ringer, Bennison, St. Johns; sloop Leah, Parker, Digby; ship Betsey, Wheaton, New-castle, Delaware; brig Amboy, Dykes, Cape Francois; schooner —, Pedro, Echegarretta, St. Domingo; schooner Washington, Bartlet, Newbern, N. C. schooner Delight, Chelfe, Charleston; sloop Mary, Saisby, St. Johns; sloop Dolphin, Carpenter, Demarara; sloop Jenny, Schermerhorn, Savannah; sloop Sally, Dorrell, Bermuda; sloop Betsey, Brooks, Philadelphia; sloop Peggy, Little, Curacao; sloop Friendship, Abbat, St. Croix; brig Recovery, Irish, Port-au-Prince; sloop Sally, Lawrence, Charleston.

The PROCESSION is postponed till TUESDAY, the 22d instant.

Printing, in its greatest variety, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Poet's Corner.

Messrs. HARRISON & PURDY,

Please to insert the following lines (the productions of an amiable Young Lady of this city) in your next paper, and much oblige
New-York, July 8, 1788. LEANDER.

The MOURNFUL FAIR-ONE.

FAR clustered in some gloomy, pensive shade,
Where noise nor hurry shall my peace invade,
In calm repose I would for ever dwell
And with soft voice my tenderest feelings tell;
While some selected friend my plaint should hear,
And sooth my sorrows with a pitying tear;
Bewail the absent with becoming grief
And in sweet converse give my soul relief,
Flatter my hopes and charm my cares to rest
And calm the wild emotions of my breast,
Teach me to wait my much lov'd friend's return,
With patience, calmness, and forbear to mourn.
N. P.

S U M M E R.

WHERE the light cannot pierce in a grove of
tall trees,
With a fair one as blooming as May,
Undisturb'd by all sound, but the sighs of the breeze,
Let me pass the hot noon of the day.

When the sun less intense to the westward inclines,
For the meadows the grove we'll forsake,
And see the rays dance as inverted he shines,
On the face of some river or lake.

Where my fairest and I, on it's verge as we pass,
For 'tis she that must still be my theme,
Our two shadows may view on the wat'ry glass,
While the fish are at play in the stream.

May the herds cease to lowe, and the lambkins to
bleat,

When she sings me some amorous strain;
All be silent and hush'd, unless Echo repeat
The kind words and sweet sounds back again.

And when we return to our cottage at night,
Hand in hand as we sauntering stray,
Let the moon's silver beams thro' the leaves give
us light,

Just direct us and chequer our way.

Let the nightingale warble its notes in our walk,
As thus gently and slowly we move;
And let no single thought be express'd in our talk,
But of friendship improv'd into love.

Thus enchanted each day with these rural delights,
And secure from ambition's alarms,
Soft love and repose shall divide all our nights,
And each morning shall rise with new charms.

HUMAN LIFE.

—AH! what is human life?
How like the dial's tardy-moving shade,
Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd!
The cunning fugitive is swift by stealth;
Too subtle is the movement to be seen:
Yet soon the hour is up—and we are gone.

PASSIONS.

WHILE passions glow, the heart like heated steel,
Takes each impression and is work'd at pleasure.

THE MORALIST. SINCERITY and TRUTH RECOMMEND- ED.

IT is necessary to recommend to you, sincerity and truth. This is the basis of every virtue. That darkness of character, where we can see our heart; those foldings of art, through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object, unamiable in every season of life, but particular odious in youth. If, at an age when the heart is warm, when the emotions are strong, and when nature is expected to shew herself free and open, you can already smile and deceive, what are we to look for, when you shall be longer hackneyed in the ways of men; when interest shall have completed the obduration of your heart and experience shall have improved you in all the arts of guile? Dissimulation in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame. It degrades parts and learning; obscures the lustre of every accomplishment; and sinks you into contempt with God and man. As you value, therefore, the approbation of heaven, or the esteem of the world, cultivate the love of truth. In all your proceedings, be direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candour possess the most powerful charm: they bespeak universal favour, and carry an apology for almost every failing. The path of truth, is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. After the first departure from sincerity, it is not in your power to stop. One artifice unavoidably leads on to another: till, as the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, you are left entangled in your own snare. Deceit discovers a little mind, which stops at temporary expedients, without rising to comprehensive views of conduct. It betrays, at the same time, a dastardly spirit. It is the resource of one who wants courage to avow his designs, or to rest upon himself. Whereas, openness of character displays that generous boldness, which ought to distinguish youth. To set out in the world with no other principal than a crafty intention to interest, betokens one who is destined for creeping through the inferior walks of life: but to give an early preference to honor above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage, which cannot be attained without dishonest arts; to brook no meanness, and to stoop to no dissimulation; are the indications of a great mind, the prefaces of future eminence and distinction in life. At the same time this virtuous sincerity is perfectly consistent with the most prudent vigilance and caution. It is opposed to cunning, not to true wisdom. It is not the simplicity of a weak and improvident, but the candor of an enlarged and noble mind; of one, who scorns deceit, because he accounts it both base and unprofitable; and who seeks no disguise, because he needs none to hide him.

From the LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER.

In this fighting age, the following challenge, sent by a gentleman of the *suds*, vulgarly called a *perruwig-maker*, to a gentleman of the law, in a town not a hundred miles from hence, may not perhaps be unexceptionable to our readers.

General—, J. Biggs, E. Beggs, O. Boggs, U. Bugs—The last of these must be thy extraction, however, shall say no more of that at present, only meet me at M. W—'s this afternoon at 3 o'clock—it shall soon be known who is a fellow coward.

I am still,
J—r.

To which the following answer was sent.

Major Wig, Tie, Queu, Bob, alias Old Scarceth
The last of these must be thy extraction, otherwise thou would'st not, louse like, thus thirst for my blood—however, *be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd sharp as thy razor*, red and fiery as thy nose, or frightful as an alderman's wig of thine own manufacturing—I'll meet thee at thine appointed time, and ere thou canst strap thy razor, nay, before thou canst snap thy fingers, thou shalt be still, but no more J—

Limbs perform your office, and leave me not in the *suds*, carry me to this bold shaver—then fail me if you can.

I am and still shall be
H—

TO THE PUBLIC.

To the P U B L I C.

IN the infancy of the American federal republic, it should be the business of men whose leisure and talents qualify them for the purpose, to collect and preserve genuine records and authentic official papers, respecting the settlement, history and transactions of the several states. The Anglo-Americans are perhaps the only people on earth, who can trace back their history to the birth of their empire, by the indubitable testimony of authentic records, and unmutated manuscripts of authors who wrote from personal observation. This advantage, with others peculiar to the western world, should be known and improved to the best purpose; that of transmitting to future generations, a perfect knowledge of the settlement and progress of the colonies, which were destined to found a republic on principles more favorable to every species of improvement, than those of any other state or kingdom in the world. With this view are issued.

P R O P O S A L S

FOR PRINTING

Governor Winthrop's Journal,

Or History of the Settlement of Massachusetts Bay.

THIS valuable work was written by the first Governor of that colony, a man of profound learning, and personally concerned in most of the transactions which he related. It contains a concise, but complete account of all material occurrences in that and the neighbouring states, from the Governor's first sailing from England in 1630, to the year 1644—a period in which the four eastern states were settled, and their governments mostly organized.

The original manuscript has been carefully preserved by the heirs of Governor Winthrop, from whom it was procured by the late Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, under whose direction it was deciphered and copied. The copy which the Editor has procured, has been compared with the original, by the Secretary of the late Governor, who has been able to render it correct. With a view to multiply copies of this valuable work, as well as to furnish the curious with the genuine materials of American history; this publication is undertaken, and the Editor flatters himself, that his labor and expence will be rewarded—for a reward is all that he expects.

The work will contain about 400 pages, large octavo, and be executed on good paper and letter, and sold at a dollar and one third, in boards. Booksellers may be furnished with the copies in sheets at one dollar each. No money is expected at the time of subscribing; but the encouragers of this undertaking are informed that the publication will be completed within a few months.

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New-York, May 1 1788.